

German Spa The German Tribune

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Mark Twain, Bismarck, the Tsar of Russia, Ibn Saud, General Eisenhower, Charles de Gaulle, Ted Miller from Kansas City, Frederic the Great and the Hunchback - what do they all have in common? They and many others visited the spas and health resorts of Germany. From the year dot onwards through the present and especially in the

future, Germany is the country of thermal baths, springs, healthy climates, world famous spas. From the seaside to the forests of Southern Germany there are more than 300 of them. They are traditional and modern at the same time. Take Wildbad in the Black Forest with its ultra-modern thermal baths or Wiesbaden with

the Royal Pump Room, or Baden with the elegant casino, but we mustn't forget Bad Homburg and the Imperial City Aachen which has the warmest springs in Central Europe. Brochures on Germany the Country and its many natural treatments are available.

Bonn, 19 July 1981
Year - No. 997 - By air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Home and abroad, it's time to take stock

This summer promises to be a tough one both at home and abroad for us. At Federal, state and local government level the cupboard is bare, empty but fools would deny. And foreign affairs are characterised by dangerous uncertainties.

We have yet to come to terms with the new men in the White House and the Elysee Palace, conservative Ronald Reagan and socialist Francois Mitterrand, who jumped home by a surprisingly wide margin.

The two new presidents have set themselves ambitious domestic policy goals, so both have yet to find their feet on foreign policy.

They are both taking their time, more than can be to Bonn's liking. One may appreciate the situation but the uncertainty is not proving conducive to holiday spirit on the Rhine.

The crisis in Poland and the smouldering fires in the Near and Middle East have made the summer recess less fun than usual too.

So it was all the more gratifying that Mitterrand brought forward the Occidental-Franco-German summit to a week before the Western economic summit in Bonn.

He and his German hosts settled down to a thorough exchange of views. There were many questions to answer in

security policy. M. Mitterrand has uncompromisingly come out in favour of missile modernisation by the West.

The situation as he reads it is that the balance of power in Europe is deeply disturbed by Russia's SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers.

He has been equally forthright in his declaration of intent to perfect France's deterrent potential and to counteract any tendency towards neutralism, peace depending on a balance of power.

President Mitterrand, Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher agree on this point. France and Germany are felt in Bonn to largely agree in their assessment of the East-West situation.

But unresolved issues do arise in connection with, for instance, the Helsinki review conference in Madrid. Bonn was keen to learn how Paris saw the future of this long drawn-out conference.

Queries also arose in connection with the Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts in Central Europe. President Giscard d'Estaing had decided misgivings about them because he felt their geographical limitation was wrong.

The real problems arise, however, within the Common Market: in connection with EEC budgetary policies and the irksome issue of Common Agricultural Policy reform.

These were topics towards which the Bonn summit was unable to contribute much of a solution. They were not to be dealt with in detail until the London EEC summit in November.

The Chancellor and his Ministers listened attentively as M. Mitterrand explained how he intended financing the 35-hour working week and whether he proposed to suggest the idea to other members of the EEC. Herr Schmidt had no intention of spoiling the feeling France has of getting off to a fresh start, but he had already noted, with an undertone of doubt, that "if all costs money." Bonn cannot be unconcerned by the economic and social policies pursued by Paris, its partner in the 1963 friendship pact; France is Germany's foremost trading partner. The personal intimacy of ties between the French and German leaders

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Mitterrand and Schmidt in Bonn...thorough exchange of views.

(Photo: Poly-Press)

Genscher gets along just fine in Bulgaria

Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany and Petar Mladenoff of Bulgaria were both satisfied with the outcome of their three days of talks at a Black Sea holiday resort near Varna.

The two countries differed in principle on a number of political issues, such as missile modernisation in Europe and the future of East-West ties, heightened in their uncertainty by the Polish crisis.

But the two governments aimed to cooperate more closely and to attach fresh and greater importance to mutual ties, as Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov had noted in Sofia.

Specific agreement was reached on the two Foreign Ministers' holding more frequent informal meetings, on consulta-

tions between their disarmament negotiators and a meeting soon in Bonn between the political directors of the two Foreign Ministries.

Trade ties too are to be boosted; Germany is Bulgaria's major trading partner in the West. Herr Genscher hopes progress will be made soon on an investment protection agreement.

It was, as Mr Zhivkov put it, a rapprochement between what was possibly the third most important country in the world and a small Soviet satellite.

Both Communists and non-Communists in Bulgaria retain feelings of traditional friendship with Germany, while the Bulgarian leader proved a particularly attentive host.

He was well briefed on domestic affairs in Bonn and cracked jokes about Herr Genscher's key role in the interplay of forces between the coalition and the Opposition.

On the evening of the first day of Herr Genscher's visit it looked for a while as though the cordial atmosphere would be clouded by his plain speaking on Soviet overarming with medium-range missiles and on Moscow's missile moratorium proposals.

A number of Bulgarian officials, accustomed to toeing the Moscow line, showed unmistakable signs of being upset. But this did not seem to be the case with the Bulgarian leaders.

Even after his after-dinner speech Herr Genscher found Foreign Minister Mladenoff and Party leader Zhivkov (who is held in particularly high esteem in the Kremlin) to be both confiding and even easy-going.

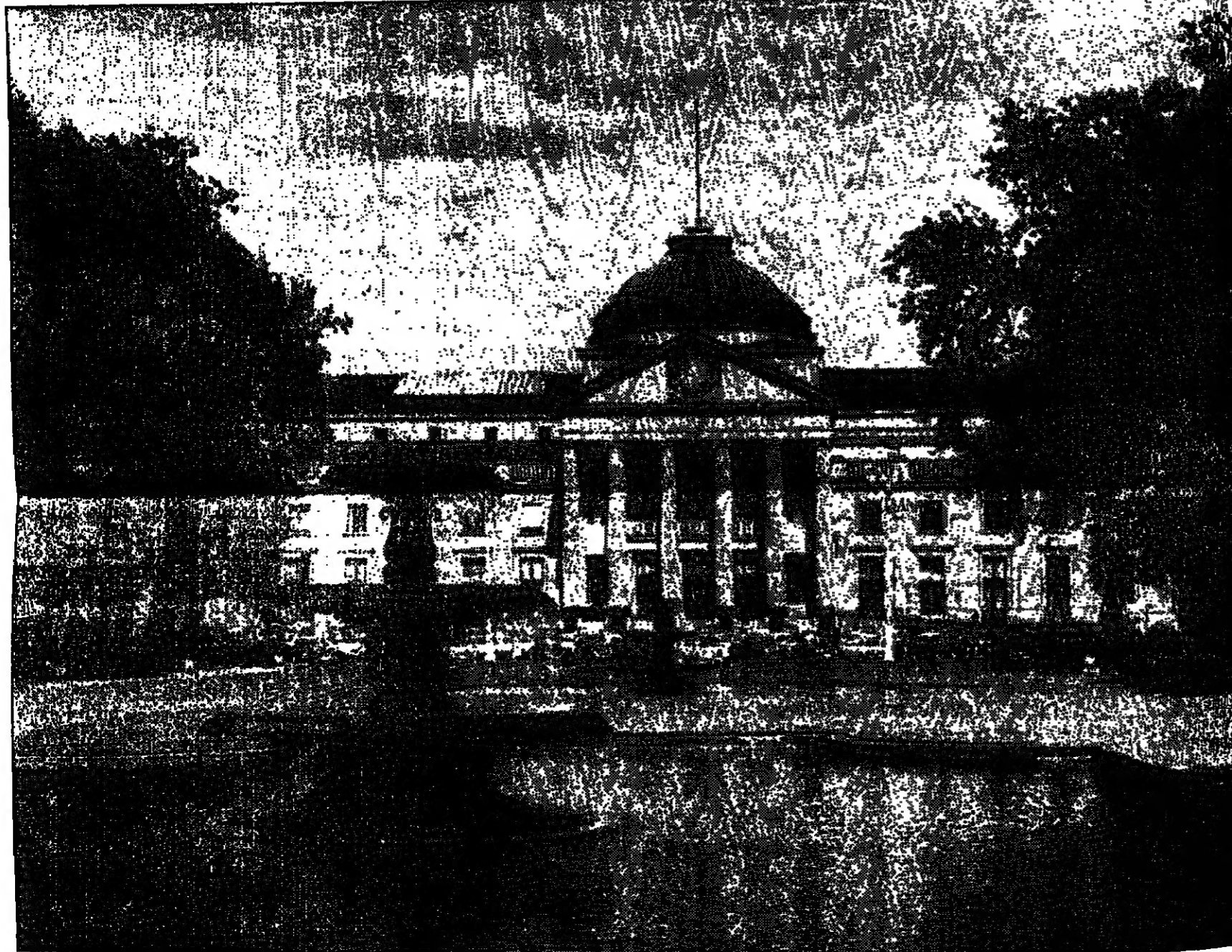
"No-one," Mr Zhivkov emphatically said, "can deny the existence of historical friendship between Germany and Bulgaria."

Berni Conrad
(Die Welt, 11 June 1981)



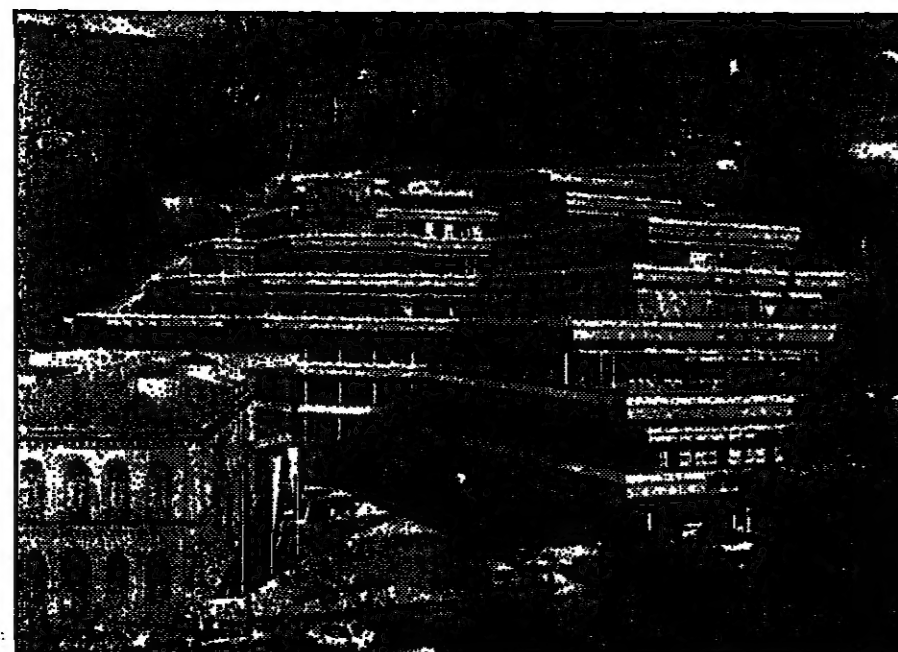
Genscher and Bulgaria's Zhivkov in Sofia...an easy-going tête à tête.

(Photo: dpa)



Wiesbaden

Wildbad



DZT W DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt

Handwritten text in a box: "Spa in Germany"

■ THE WESTERN ALLIANCE

Youth and its crucial role in the American connection

Young Germans tend to disregard facts because of their fondness for theorising; they do not go to political meetings and, despite claims to be interested in politics, do not read the news sections of daily papers.

This, at least, was the view of one delegate at a three-day debate at the Aspen Institute, in Berlin.

The subject of the debate was anti-Americanism, an issue of immediate relevance to the institute's objective of promoting debate between Americans and Europeans.

It emerged that part of Europe's anti-Americanism may be caused by differences of opinion between young and old, although the overall difficulty was much greater.

There were many participants at the meeting, including names testifying to the longevity of attempts to deal with the issue, such as John McCloy and Richard von Weizsäcker, and Americans whose attendance this time last year would have been altogether more significant.

They were all associated with the Carter administration; the Reagan administration and its advisers were not represented.

This was no coincidence. The reason was straightforward, although far from satisfactory from a European point of view. Despite campaign commitments the Reagan administration has yet clearly to outline many aspects of US policy.

In Washington it has taken to increasing caution since mid-March, being spotlighted by the media in a bid to work out differences of opinion between individual members of the administration.

The Reagan administration seems still to be wondering how best to deal with its foreign partners.

The Aspen Institute cannot, by any stretch of the imagination, be considered a US government mouthpiece, and this proved a great help in Berlin.

With Shepard Stone cordially chairing the debate a wide range of views were aired without discord during the three days of talks.

The Churches were represented. So were the Young Socialists and even the Dutch peace movement and the Swedes.

This was a far cry from previous Aspen Institute debates at which security issues were discussed by participants including representatives of the planning staff of the four powers (America, Britain, France and Germany).

On these past occasions all concerned had been aware of increasing unanimity in the West. Not so this time.

Anti-Americanism is naturally a matter of the content and expression of cultural policy, of which Iran's Islamic revolution is a manifestation that calls for closer scrutiny.

In passing, mention was even made of alleged anti-Americanism on the part of Goethe, but this phenomenon, extremely interesting though it may have been in the context of intellectual history, was given short and superficial shrift.

This was due in part to the current position of intellectual history as a discipline, and the debate dealt promptly with young people as the crux of anti-Americanism.

There was no discussion of the fact that the rebellious younger generation

often merely regurgitate views held, but set aside, by its elders.

Yet not even this suspicion is undeniably accurate, however. Today's youngsters, unlike the generation of '68, are no more intellectually active or aggressive in their anti-Americanism than they are in other respects.

They are de facto anti-American in their remoteness from reality and their withdrawal from achievement and responsibility.

They feel the superpowers' world system to be as boring as politics altogether, but protest against decisions by the Bonn government automatically tend to be anti-American by virtue of Germany's Nato membership and commitments.

German participants in the Aspen Institute debate seemed keen to use the concept of alienation, but can young people be said to have been alienated (and their elders be given the blame) merely because some of them take part in the peace movement?

Such concepts and tenets were far from what American participants had in mind. Why were people so upset, one American asked, now that Americans were behaving like Americans again?

This query was also directed at a change noted by a European. During the Cold War, he said, Europe had been happy to be dependent on the United States; now it felt this dependence to be a burden.

Fear of the Soviet Union had increased while confidence in the power of the United States had declined. Dependence was thus felt to be so much more oppressive.

Some, like Chancellor Schmidt, accordingly felt the need for missile modernisation. Others, such as sections of the younger generation, felt there was a greater need for the exact opposite.

What, then, were the specific features of German anti-Americanism? German participants sought to relativise, saying it was a dialectical counterpart to German pro-Americanism.

Were pro-Americanism not so pronounced in Germany (nowhere outside the United States was the US bicentennial celebrated as enthusiastically as in the Federal Republic), anti-Americanism would not be so marked either.

It was merely a compensatory response and did not amount to a step in the direction of the Soviet Union. Left-wingers still preferred a university course in California to one at the Lumumba University in Moscow.

Anti-Americanism was thus in part a rebellion against young people's parents. Opinion poll findings were used by

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went by the board when M. Giscard d'Estaing lost at the polls.

But Bonn has no fears of major difficulties in mutual understanding, especially as Helmut Schmidt and François Mitterrand are firmly resolved to maintain close cooperation.

On European objectives Bonn already feels it is still of one mind with Paris. There can be no doubt that the continuity of ties since the days of Konrad Adenauer and Charles de Gaulle has proved well worth while.

Erhard Möhrle

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 13 July 1981)

various sides to back up a variety of assertions.

The reliability of polls was seen in a critical light, especially at a time when marginal groups and activists distort true proportions.

One participant delved deeper. Germany, he said, was today part of the West. But historically it had drifted away from the West to a certain extent since the Reformation.

This drift had been noted by, among others, Max Weber. As a result Germany's eastern neighbour Poland, due in part no doubt to its Roman Catholicism, was to some extent more Western than Germany.

The problem was that the Federal Republic, as the most Western German state there had yet been, was accused by younger critics in their quest for a German identity of being superficially Americanised.

Thus both sides posed more questions about young people than the descriptions of the young they formulated.

There was no refutation of suspicions that Europe was merely going through a phase through which America had already passed.

One American even suggested that there were demographic reasons for this time-lag. The US baby boom began earlier, ended earlier and its consequence, the university student boom, was graduating sooner.

Before long foreign students with suitable financial backing would be able to benefit from surplus capacity at US universities.

At the same time there has been a decline in the influence of ideology, notably that of Herbert Marcuse, on the other side of the Atlantic.

Scepticism is gaining ground, as is a widespread mistrust of all alleged economic, political and military compulsion. Job prospects are more important than theoretical controversies.

Mention was also made of a remarkable (and universal) lack of information among young people themselves, accompanied in Germany by a further difficulty.

Young Germans so preferred theorising that they tended to disregard facts. They did not attend political meetings and despite claiming to be interested in politics did not read the news sections of daily newspapers.

They preferred holding views to keeping abreast of the facts. They were sceptical about political processes in general and the conduct of international affairs in particular.

On more than one occasion an extremely distinguished American pointed out that young people were anything but the winners in the democratic process.

He reiterated his theory of the greying of America (in contrast to the greening America postulated in 1970 by fashionable philosopher Charles Reich).

The fastest-growing item of budget expenditure was pensions and care of the aged. Twenty-five per cent of the budget was spent on the over-60s.

In a country with poor election turnout such as the United States the proportional increase in the number of old people is increasingly important, especially as they tend to show more interest in elections.

US politics was thus growing more

grey-haired, and literally so, said the democrats in Berlin.

That was certainly one of the reasons why Mr Reagan, the more charming candidate, had won.

The conclusion reached was that European anti-Americanism was not substantial; merely a result of the generation conflict on both sides of the Atlantic.

Difficulties of transatlantic communication were also mentioned, however. Self-critical Americans were not to be set against the drift apart that had been apparent for years.

Long-known facts such as the quality of foreign coverage in the United States were not even mentioned, let alone the predominance of domestic issues acknowledged to have grown stronger.

Europeans really must try and get a clearer idea of the democratic process in the United States where, in the degree of isolation was setting in.

Even fewer students were known to lose interest in the political life of Western Europe, last year only a PhD thesis was written on a Western European political topic.

Against this background it is not difficult to surmise how readily the Reagan administration will be prepared to comply with Bonn's desire for a Soviet Union to get under way.

US participants in Berlin confirmed that some German expectations were illusory.

Differences of opinion between the young and young may thus account for Europe's anti-Americanism, but the overall difficulty is much greater.

It is that neither American nor European hold views that can be identified as readily as they once were. The thing needs doing on both sides to counteract the most dangerous symptoms of this state of affairs.

Scepticism about programmes may be justified but something must be done about the long run, be done about the situation in Afghanistan. Schmidt and Genscher flew there in the wake of the Afghanistans shock. Schmidt and Genscher were then seeking to clarify their positions and overcome the impending differences between East and West.

What was more, the West was prepared to talk at a time when the other side's *faits accomplis* had made the holding of promising talks at government, let alone summit, level seem out of the question.

The two sides nonetheless remained on speaking terms. More was not possible.

The situation is somewhat similar in the wake of the latest Bonn bid to break the ice, which especially after the change-over at the White House has grown so thick as to threaten to put paid altogether to East-West ties.

Do *facto* there has been no change in the situation between Herr Schmidt's visit and Brandt's visit to the Kremlin.

The Soviet Union is still pressing ahead with the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles that are a threat to Western Europe to which Nato as yet has no answer.

This led to the Nato resolution on missile modernisation, while more than 800,000 Soviet troops are still committed in Afghanistan.

Like Herr Schmidt, Willy Brandt said the main reason for his fact-finding visit to the Soviet leader was an urgent desire, in the interest of peace, not to allow talks to break off altogether.

He was not alone in this. The Islamic states and an overwhelming majority at the UN.

At the correspondence please quote your name, number which appears on the top left of the page, and your address.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Bluff or not, Moscow's proposals to Brandt merit a good scrutiny

range US missiles, but otherwise it makes little sense.

Does it, for instance, mean any further increase on the 572 US missiles that are to be deployed in Europe from the end of 1983?

It must be taken to refer either solely to Nato's proposed missile modernisation programme or to the West's entire nuclear potential in Europe, one or other of which is to be brought to a halt.

The former would undoubtedly be a considerable step forward, but the Soviet Union has so far insisted that even a moratorium freezing its current stockpile of SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s must be accompanied by more than a moratorium on missile modernisation by the West.

In return the West must freeze all weapons systems viewed by Moscow as forward-based. So the latter must be assumed to be the case until such time as evidence to the contrary is forthcoming.

On 2 April Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko told his Bonn opposite number, Herr Genscher, in detail that while talks were being held there must be neither exchange nor modernisation of forward-based systems.

Replacement of land- or sea-based American F 4, A 6, A 7, F 111 and FB 111 nuclear bombers was only to be allowed in respect of defective units.

In other words, while Moscow would be entitled to continue reinforcing and modernising its combat aircraft with penetration capacities of more than

600km, the West would have to stick to its largely outdated systems.

It would naturally be splendid if the Soviet Union were to have abandoned this unrealistic position.

Yet even if this were the case the United States would still, at least during the negotiations, have to accept a powerful preponderance of Soviet SS-20 missiles.

By this autumn, when talks might be expected to start, the number of SS-20s deployed is likely to have reached 250, with a single or double payload of three warheads each.

So at least 750, and possibly 1,500 warheads would by then be deployed, two thirds of them aimed at European targets, and this figure does not include the 400-odd SS-4s and SS-5s.

What Herr Brandt had to say about Soviet observations on the zero option was far from uninteresting.

The terms here envisaged are that the West, in return for the complete dismantling of all Soviet SS-20s, agrees to forgo the missile modernisation on Eurostrategic weapons.

"Assuming we were prepared to scrap our missiles," Herr Brandt's hosts said, "you could expect us to aim at a more comprehensive zero solution including more than just the new medium-range missiles."

Herr Brandt referred as an example to the Pershing-1 rocket, a short-range missile Moscow has yet to mention.

If the West were not to show willing to make an offer in this context, comparable Soviet missiles would then be built.

Does Mr Brezhnev then envisage a comprehensive nuclear disarmament in Europe excluding only tactical nuclear weapons? The West could certainly not dispense with these for as long as the Warsaw Pact maintained its considerable conventional superiority.

This appears to be the first time there has been any mention of including Soviet missile systems comparable with American forward-based systems.

Since Moscow at the same, more realistically than hitherto, refers to two-stage negotiations as previously proposed by Nato, this point merits careful consideration by the United States.

There is little to be gained by insinuating any difference of opinion between Herr Brandt and the Bonn government.

The Bonn Foreign Office says he energetically advocated all the West's views.

What is more, he was given a range of information by the Kremlin the exact value of which can only be sounded in medium-range missile talks between America and Russia.

A number of issues might have been dealt with more satisfactorily if he had been accompanied by a disarmament expert.

Where he can be faulted, however, is on the undue publicity that was given to his talks and their outcome before Bonn and its allies were briefed and had time to assess them.

Herr Brandt doubtless had in mind the complicated situation in his Social Democratic Party, but it would be more complicated, not less so, if Washington were to arrive at a negative assessment and disavow his bid to make headway on disarmament.

Wolf J. Bell

(General-Anzeiger, 7 July 1981)

Bonn tries again to break the East-West ice

Had Herr Schmidt's visit to Moscow accomplished anything or not? In retrospect it looks as though its sole significance lay in its having testified to the West's readiness to talk.

What was more, the West was prepared to talk at a time when the other side's *faits accomplis* had made the holding of promising talks at government, let alone summit, level seem out of the question.

The two sides nonetheless remained on speaking terms. More was not possible.

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Like Herr Schmidt, Willy Brandt said the main reason for his fact-finding visit to the Soviet leader was an urgent desire, in the interest of peace, not to allow talks to break off altogether.

He wanted to impress on Moscow at the highest level how worried the West was and to find out without diplomatic detours how Mr Brezhnev envisaged the future of East-West ties.

In a manner reminiscent of the treatment Helmut Schmidt was given, the Soviet leaders did not oblige Herr Brandt to return empty-handed.

Mind you, the West must now decide whether the Soviet variations on Mr Brezhnev's missile moratorium are indeed a step forward by the Kremlin or merely mutton dressed up as lamb.

By and large, Nato experts in Brussels tend to view the latest Soviet proposals sceptically and with detachment. The Americans too are showing scant disinterest in Herr Brandt's mission as a mere sideshow.

President Mitterrand of France seems totally unimpressed. Even Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher, who themselves visited Moscow two years ago, left little doubt that Herr Brandt's visit to Moscow was of little importance for Bonn government policies.

Bonn government spokesman Kurt Becker hit on a turn of phrase of well-known classical diplomacy in cordially, politely commenting in a non-committal manner on the SPD leader's Moscow visit.

"The Moscow talks," he said, "were particularly important for shedding light on the political landscape in which arms

control negotiations on Eurostrategic weapons are to take place.

"The made it clear that the Federal Republic and the political forces that govern it, well aware of their importance as a stable partner in the Nato alliance, will actively look after German interests at the interface between the two blocs."

In a nutshell, and put much more bluntly, all this means is that as far as Bonn is concerned Herr Brandt's trip notched up nothing more than expenses.

German endeavours, both by the government and by the SPD, to put paid to the dangerous war of nerves between the superpowers do Germany credit.

But they have failed so far to get Americans and Russians back to the conference table because, naturally enough, they were unable to change the actual political situation.

There is little point in sounding out possibilities of minor shifts in emphasis in Washington and Moscow. Both are well aware of the ominous nature of the situation.

Yet both are evidently at present not unduly interested in getting together at the conference table.

Neither side can be expected to realign its position as long as not even talks about talks of compromise between diverging viewpoints.

If anything is to happen, and it is high time something did, the initiative must be taken by Washington and Moscow.

It may be more to the point to bring influence to bear on the White House, Bonn's ally, than to sound out the lie of the land in the Kremlin and to worry about interpreting cryptic messages.

Erhard Englisch

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 9 July 1981)

Japan co 136

eligible for early retirement.

Peter Gilles
(Die Welt, 4 July 1981)

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■ THE ECONOMY

Putting 'the crisis' in perspective



Almost every day, West Germans are called upon to tighten their belts to help master the economic crisis.

But is it a real economic crisis? Certainly, we are not living in an economic paradise. Inflation is eroding more of wage-earners' pay than the increase in the wage rounds can compensate for.

For the first time since the war, West German wage-earners have had to accept a reduction in their real income.

Politicians say that it is a sacrifice to compensate for the huge increases in energy prices which have raised the inflationary tide.

Should we look instead at the unemployment rate, which has risen to 4.8 per cent in the past two months?

The number of people out of work in May was higher than at any time since 1954. However, we should not be too shocked by these figures. The number of people employed rose in 1980 as more young men were integrated into the working process.

In 1981 many new jobs will have to be provided for school leavers of the baby boom years. But soon this supply will fall off and employers will be keenly competing for workers.

Home production is rising — unlike in other European countries. The cause is an unexpected upswing in exports, due largely to the depreciation of the Deutschmark which the Bundesbank tried for too long to prevent.

Exports could, as they always have been since the war, be the locomotive of an economic upswing on a broad front. The first half of 1981 was generally agreed to be poor but nonetheless there was an increase in gross national product of at least half a percentage point.

Despite all the talk of crisis, industry is still investing heavily and boosting productivity. This means that in companies and in the economy as a whole two to three per cent more productivity

has been achieved by the same work force.

This effect is necessary even if in the short term it doesn't lower unemployment. It ensures that we remain internationally competitive.

Fortunately, Germany does not have an economic crisis comparable with that in Great Britain and many other countries. The fact that the state is having to spend more with its revenue reduced by the fairly gentle slump is not in itself enough to justify talk of a real crisis.

National and local politicians from the Bonn Minister of Finance to the local council treasurer are, however, keen to foster this melodramatic view because the state is going through a crisis for which politicians must bear the responsibility.

No one can claim that the economy is faring worse than was forecast in 1980. It is not the state of the economy that has brought the state's budgets into this sorry state.

Deficits and false structures are the consequence of hand-out policies and the baleful tendency to take the path of least resistance.

In the days of plenty, politicians failed to distinguish between investments which improved performance and those which entailed further expenditure.

A road, for example, can considerably increase a region's efficiency and thus rapidly recoup costs. On the other hand a swimming pool, desirable though it may be in many respects, involves high initial expenditure and, when built, high maintenance and employment costs.

Here, excessive expectations and false decisions by the authorities who were not subject to the competitive mechanisms of the market have led to abuses.

The need to fill the gaps in the state's budget is no reason to keep telling the citizen day in and day out that he is living beyond his means and has caused an economic crisis.

Our economy is healthier than expected — it is our politics and financial behaviour that are ailing. Dieter Ferber

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1981)

Improvement on the way, says OECD

The OECD forecasts an improvement in the German economy next year.

Improved balance of payments will mean that in 1981 the German gross national product will only drop by 1.5 per cent and could even increase by 2 per cent in 1982.

The reduction in gross national product will undoubtedly lead to a 1 per cent drop in employment this year. As the output upswing in 1982 will go hand in hand with an improvement in productivity, the OECD reckons that there will be a drop in employment next year, but at a slower rate.

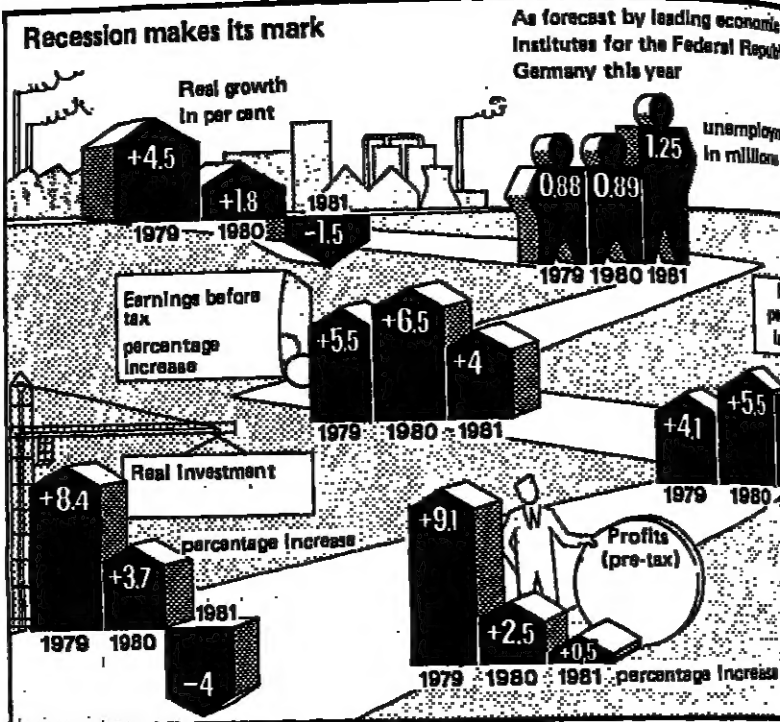
In other words there will be an increase in unemployment in West Germany until the end of next year. The OECD reckons that unemployment will reach 5.75 per cent in 1982 as against 5 per cent at the end of 1981.

The Paris-based organisation said that if the exchange rate of the Deutschmark stayed at its present level import prices would increase faster than in 1980.

This would mean an annual inflation rate of about 5.5 per cent. With productivity increasing and the rise in import prices bottoming out, OECD predicts a slowdown in the rate of price increases and for the second half of 1982 this would mean, according to its predictions, a price rise of only 3.5 per cent.

The OECD experts say there has been a considerable improvement in West Germany's balance of payments. It said that salaries and wages would rise by about 4 per cent this year.

Assuming that in 1982 wage settlements would be broadly similar to 1981 and that the rate of unemployment would gradually slow down, they say that average wages could increase by



Five Wise Men produce a mid-term report

The Council of Economic Experts have for the first time in three years produced a special report in the middle of the year.

This indicates that the Five Wise Men are concerned about the state of the economy.

At first sight, this seems surprising. The economy is not in a worse state than expected. It is, if anything, doing slightly better.

The council confirmed the economic data on which the Bonn government based its predictions for 1981 in January: a slight drop in gross national product, unemployment to reach 1.2 million, a high balance of payments deficit.

Gloomy, but hardly surprising.

Why then this special report which indicates dramatic developments? The answer is simple: the experts are worried that the German economy is falling on all fronts to respond to the challenges with the necessary thoroughness.

Most of them are worried that the Bonn government, the Länder and the local authorities will not take the con-

solidation of their budgets as seriously as they ought to in the coming year.

They argue that quite apart from difficulties the economic slump caused in the public spending there is a structural deficit in the spending budget.

State expenditure exceeds normal (including normal state income) alarmingly.

This indebtedness will be gradually reduced if the state is to gradually reduce its new initiatives.

The council also severely criticised both sides of industry. Their view was that the year failed to live up to account of the changed economic situation is certainly correct. These comments did not improve the confidence of German industry.

The most surprising item in the report is the criticism of the Bundesbank not for failing to foster growth by interest policies, but for relaxing tough policies in recent months.

It says the Bundesbank ought, if necessary, to have increased its interest rates to prevent the Deutschmark from falling against the dollar.

It is clear that this criticism cannot be ignored. First, because the rate of interest has hit several industries very hard; and second, because an appreciable decline of the Deutschmark helped exports.

On the other hand the experts' argument that high devaluation leads to inflation cannot be dismissed.

There is a danger that the German economy may lose the strength over the two decades: inner stability.

Of course there is no patent for getting out of the economic difficulties at the moment.

The experts say that stability and confidence, that we should improve competitiveness by rationalisation, that a slow rise in costs makes sense. It has proved correct in the past.

Which is more, than can be said of those theories which say that inflation is a necessary evil. Thomas Löffler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine, 7 July 1981)

BUSINESS

Sex appeal 'no guarantee' of advertising success

University consumer research scientists say sex appeal in advertising can backfire and should be used with care.

They may be attracted by cheesecake, but they do not necessarily buy the product, especially women over 40, who are at all kinds of pinups as an advertising campaign.

Cheesecake is almost universal in advertising, as a glance at the glossy pages of a pinup girl lie on the bonnet of a car. A champagne is seen bubbling in the background of eye-catching

advertising. The girl's legs are displayed as the day she was born to advertise a new brand of toilet paper. An instance of sex appeal sales-

manship can readily be seen on television and advertising billboards.

It is a well-known fact that erotic stimuli are strongly registered and can remind one of an advertisement that does not provide a single item of information.

But experiments at Saarbrücken University department of consumer and behavioural research have shown that sex appeal in advertising can have the opposite effect.

A sophisticated device that registered glances, a kind of king-sized spectacles with a camera lens attached, was used to tell where people first looked in an advertisement and with what intensity they did so.

Did they look first at the legs of the photographer's girlie model or did they look at the name of the brand of cigarettes the legs were presumably intended to help sell?

The answer to this one will come as no surprise. An advert featuring a naked girl on a bed proved 40-per-cent more eye-catching than a photo of a no less attractive woman, but dressed and sitting at a table.

Subsequent research revealed, however, that men are much more strongly attracted by sex appeal in advertising than women are.

On a scale with a top rating of seven the cheesecake girl scored five-and-a-half points among the men but only three points among the women questioned.

The men said the girlie ad was more informative, clearer and more credible than the ad with the girl who was fully dressed.

The pinup was felt by the men to be more credible and more competent; the product was felt to be more expensive and better quality.

Women's answers were almost the opposite. Up to 60 per cent felt advertising that made use of (female) sex appeal was objectionable or at least in bad taste.

Continued on page 12

University research scientists have used closed-circuit TV cameras to show that impulse shoppers have a more pronounced facial expression.

They are impulse shoppers at one and the same time, coming home with a purchase, but had no original intention to buy, and between 35 and 50 per cent of purchases are said to be unplanned.

Professor Peter Weinberg and his colleagues at Paderborn claim to have proved that an observer can tell whether a buyer is buying deliberately or on impulse.

They deliberately or on impulse. They were then told that they were to identify spur-of-the-moment shoppers.

They were sold in the university shop and people who looked at the goods were filmed by concealed camera.

They were then told that they were to identify spur-of-the-moment shoppers.

They were then told that they were to identify spur-of-the-moment shoppers.

A giveaway on the buyer's face

questions? If not, the film would not be used.

Nearly all agreed to allow the footage to be used. It thus pinpointed 47 buyers and 154 non-buyers.

The research team then selected 15 buyer and non-buyer sequences and edited them into a film that was shown to others.

These others had no idea who had actually bought a sticker and who had not, but closer scrutiny of the footage showed that buyers and non-buyers differed markedly in their gestures.

There was no mistaking the facial expressions of people who were making up their minds to buy on the spur of the moment; they showed signs of excitement.

The buyers questioned fully confirmed the conclusions reached. In their interviews they readily admitted to having

bought on impulse when this was felt to have been the case.

So facial expression really does show whether a purchase is made deliberately or merely on the spur of the moment; it will even show in advance whether one will be made at all.

The buyers interviewed said they imagined they would probably have looked more amused, pleased or delighted than non-buyers.

They also felt they would have been more interested, thrilled and elated (and less surprised and indifferent) than non-buyers.

Comparison of their assessment of how they must have looked and how others had rated their expressions showed that impulse buyers did not always assess their feelings in the same way as onlookers.

This, the Paderborn researchers feel, is probably because kinetics, or body language, and the spoken word express sensations differently.

The impulse buyer can, for instance, look pleased and say afterwards that he had felt pleased, but to others he may look amused or delighted.

Renate I. Mresch

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 July 1981)

The older the women questioned, the more widespread this feeling was. So sex appeal must be used with care in selling products aimed at women over 40.

And even with men, to whom sex appeals more strongly, a successful advertising campaign does not necessarily mean higher sales.

At times, the Saarbrücken researchers found, men concentrated exclusively on the erotic motif and paid no attention whatever to the product.

The name of the product is only borne in mind better (up to 50 per cent better) when there is a meaningful connection between the sex appeal and the message to be put across.

This was felt to be the case with a girlie advertisement for car tyres that billed the tyres as "the legs of your car."

"Handling sex in advertising calls for sociological expertise," the Saarbrücken pundits said. "A wide range of considerations need bearing in mind if sex appeal advertising is to be successful."

The target group, the product, the dosage and the kind of sexual stimulus used all number among the factors to be taken into account.

Or so the Saarbrücken consumer research scientists say, and theirs is the largest research facility of its kind in Europe.

Udo Lorenz

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 27 June 1981)

Videotext information service extends its programme

There are well over 100,000 videotext subscribers in the Federal Republic of Germany, each with an adapter to their colour TV set.

The videotext service is available on Channels 1 and 2 and some of the regional third programmes and has been in operation since June 1980.

It is provided from 16 hours to the end of normal transmissions, and the head office for both major channels is in West Berlin.

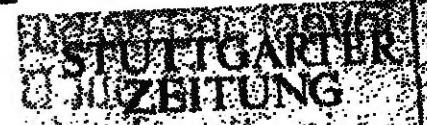
Channel 1 (ARD) and Channel 2 (ZDF) are to run special stands at this year's Berlin radio show from 4 to 13 September.

The range of videotext services has been steadily extended and improved, including much more than radio and TV pro-



She doesn't appeal to everybody.

(Photo: Duscholux)



gramme hints, weather forecasts and road traffic reports.

There are news summaries from five leading daily newspapers, up-to-the-minute news headlines and subtitles to programmes actually broadcast on TV in the normal way.

Videotext subtitles are now supplied for all major soccer matches screened on either channel, which is a great help for the country's half a million hard of hearing.

On 11 September the third country-wide meeting of videotext producers will be held in Berlin, with a platform debate on the success so far of the scheme as launched by Deutsche Bundespost.

The postal authorities will be unveiling the new international standard on which Europe recently agreed; it is to be introduced in Germany in 1983.

The new standard provides in particular for better graphic design opportunities. Individual communication facilities will also be provided, enabling subscribers to communicate with each other.

Since June last year videotext trials have been held in Berlin and in the Düsseldorf-Neuss region. Videotext can be hooked up with TV sets, telephones and suitably equipped computers.

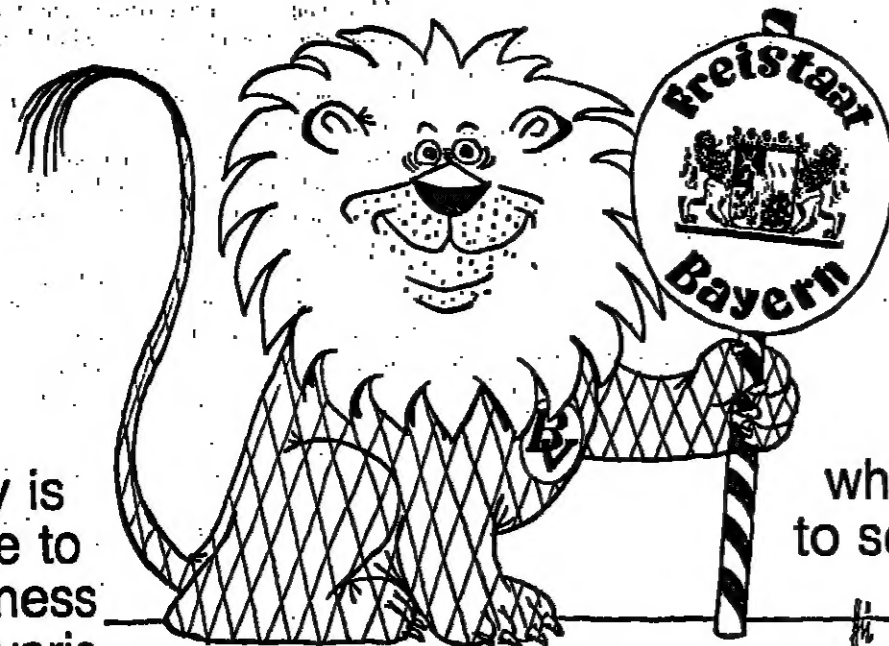
Up to 3,000 subscribers in each region can dial for up to 100,000 pages of extra textual information covering all walks of life.

Up to 1,000 calls a day are made to the regional operation headquarters in Düsseldorf and Berlin.

Information is supplied by more than 500 producers, including retailers, banks, newspapers, travel agents, encyclopedia publishers and institutions such as the Consumer Research Foundation and the Bundesrat.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 1 July 1981)

The BV Lion invites you to West Germany and the friendly Freistaat



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New York, N.Y. 10022
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THE ENVIRONMENT

A clue in the dust: another Ice Age may be blowing with the wind

University marine geologists have found Sahara dust retrieved from the bed of the Atlantic to indicate that the winds are much the same as they were 20,000 years ago, at the time of the last Ice Age, and a far cry from the present day.

The telltale dust, scooped from the bed of the Atlantic by the research vessel Meteor, gave the lie to wind directions over several million years.

Large and the prevailing winds have been north-south during ice ages and west-east during warmer periods. Two entirely different wind systems blow dust from the Sahara to the eastern Atlantic, the east-west harmattan and the north-south trade winds.

The former carries dust from the western Sahara and the Sahel zone to the surface of the earth consists of ferrous soil containing red grains of quartz and kaolin, which is called to mica.

The dust carried by the trade winds consists of colourless quartz grains and other kinds of mica, such as illite and montmorillonite. It comes from the western Sahel zone of Africa.

By means of these differences marine geologists led by Professor Michael Sammler have succeeded in identifying the prevailing winds at any given time.

The size of grains found on the seabed is an important pointer to wind force and speed.



According to the findings of the Kiel research project, which is backed financially by the Scientific Research Association, the two winds have blown for more than 20 million years, since the middle of the tertiary period at least.

They have varied in intensity, however. The harmattan has prevailed mainly in the warmer periods, including most of the tertiary and in between the Ice Ages, which are currently felt to have begun about four or five million years ago in the northern hemisphere.

In colder periods the trade winds have prevailed.

The size of grains of desert dust on the bed of the Atlantic reveals, for instance, that the trade winds at the height of the last Ice Age, about 20,000 years ago, blew at speeds of 20 metres per second or so.

The harmattan, on the other hand, reached speeds of only five to 12 metres per second.

About 8,000 years ago, when the last Ice Age came to an end and the warmer period was at its peak, the speed of the trade winds was a third slower, whereas that of the harmattan was nearly half as much again.

The climate belt of the tropics and

subtropics with their typical winds is thus not only very old; it also seems not to have undergone much change in the Ice Ages.

The development of Ice Age wind patterns in the northern hemisphere is a result of the extension of polar ice caps thus 'took place without pushing the entire atmospheric mantle further south.'

The oldest signs of a prevalently meridional wind circulation, or north-south trade winds, are well over 20 million years old and thus much older than any known traces of the first Ice Age in the northern hemisphere.

They are presumably a sign that the atmosphere was first adjusting to a colder period that did not lead until much later to Ice Age conditions.

This onset of Ice Age wind patterns occurred several times in the temperate climate of the tertiary period and in the colder periods of the Ice Age proper.

The most striking point, however, is that air circulation in this sector indicates more powerful trade winds and a less powerful harmattan again.

The distribution of desert dust on the seabed off the coast of North Africa is along lines similar to about 20,000 years ago when Scandinavian glaciers extended as far as Berlin and Alpine glaciers nearly as far as Munich.

This markedly meridional air circulation has been observed by meteorologists over Europe, as Bonn University geogra-

pher Dieter Klaus told the Alfred Wegener Symposium in West Berlin.

Since 1940 air movements over Europe have tended to become more meridional, or longitudinal, in direction, leading to changes in weather patterns, he said.

The intermediate zone for weather fronts has moved from the Mediterranean to Central Europe and northern Germany, thereby increasing the number of troughs north of the Alps.

It would be overdratamatising the situation to infer that a fresh Ice Age was just around the corner (apart from the undeniable fact that the earth is currently going through a colder spell).

We know from geological reconstructions of ages past that such colder periods can descend very fast.

Long-term assumptions based on radiation changes

But there are scientific grounds for assuming that a fresh Ice Age is unlikely for several thousand years. These long-term assumptions are based, for instance, on changes in solar radiation.

Besides, the meteorological history of the Ice Age in the general sense of the term has been full of climate changes that have by no means always led to extremely cold spells.

All that can be said with any certainty is that wind patterns over Europe and North Africa have grown longitudinal and will probably remain predominantly so for some time to come.

This phenomenon was characteristic of the Ice Ages.

Harald Stelpe

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 June 1981)

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY

Solving the problem of the flour bombs

small, point-shaped sources with a high energy density; their pressure waves expand in a calculable fashion.

Non-ideal dust explosions start from low-energy ignition sources and do not spread until an ignitable dust-and-air mixture has been brought about by the pressure wave blowing dust up and mixing it with air.

A dust explosion of this kind does not gather momentum at any great speed. Explosions in mills and silos can last for several seconds or even minutes.

Any strategy to prevent mill explosions must be based on these explosive properties, and large-scale trials are under way at a mill in Westerstede, East Frisia.

The trials are being undertaken by the North German Technical Supervision Association (TUV), with head offices in Hamburg.

The TUV is best known for its two-year roadworthiness tests of motor vehicles but also carries out safety tests on industrial equipment and household devices.

An experimental flour-conveyer system is under construction at a cost of DM7m alongside the mill.

Flour is carried by elevators and conveyor belts between two silos; and igni-

tion possibilities and risks are tested by artificially-induced explosions.

These explosions are then probed and the latest preventive, safety and combat measures tried out to see how they work in practice.

The installation will be able to work at a capacity of up to 50 tonnes an hour. In principle far-reaching preventive measures to stop explosions have already been developed, especially in the chemical industry.

But mills have not made much use of them. They are usually small or family firms and need prompting to introduce new technology. Besides, new technology is not usually tailor-made for them.

Millers say, for instance, that non-explosive gases such as nitrogen or carbon dioxide cannot be used in flour storage or conveyance because flour contains enzymes that rely on oxygen intake.

Other moves, such as preventing the spread of what are often small primary explosions, are making only slow headway.

A pressure detector is incorporated in dangerous sectors of the mill or silo. When pressure increases an extinguisher prevents further spread of the explosion.

Primary protection from explosion, in other words, the prevention of mixtures

that might tend to explode, is a virtual non-starter in the milling business.

Flour is naturally an explosive medium. In manufacture and conveyance it invariably escapes somewhere or other to form an explosive mixture with the air.

It is virtually impossible to rule out sources of ignition too.

So prevention measures will need to concentrate on means of preventing or limiting the resulting damage.

TUV research engineers feel one option would be to build pressure- or shock-resistant silos and conveyer installations, but this calls for substantial reinforcement and higher investment costs.

Reinforced concrete sections are normally built only to withstand pressure of up to 0.3 bars. Were they to be shock-resistant they would have to withstand up to 3 bars. That would call for walls so thick as to be virtually out of the question.

Steel silos might be less expensive but millers say they too are out of the question because of the risk of silo walls sweating.

Similar difficulties arise in connection with pressure- or shock-resistant manufacture of other parts. So many other experiments are due to be tried out at Westerstede.

They include easing pressure by incorporating outlets through which pressure waves can be released before they have time to do damage.

The concrete logs of conventional silos could also be designed to incorporate pressure relief docks.

Harald Stelpe

(Die Welt, 27 June 1981)

■ THE THEATRE

A dramatic success, but with reservations



For nearly three weeks in June Cologne hosted a world drama festival, *Theater der Welt 81*, on which DM3m in subsidies was lavished.

It was the cathedral city's second major arts venture this year, the *Westkunst*, or Western art, exhibition having cost a record DM7m.

It was certainly popular with the public. Nearly 200,000 people are reported to have seen the opening spectacular. The festival was given extensive and favourable media coverage too.

As a result Frankfurt has agreed to host the next world drama festival in two years.

The prevailing sentiment in Cologne was euphoric, whereas scepticism would have arguably been more appropriate.

Festival organiser Ivan Nagel, former general manager of Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus, presented the city with a continuation of his 1979 *Theater der Nationen* festival in Hamburg.

In publicity terms it was a resounding success, but in terms of theatrical policy it laid down guidelines about which one could well have misgivings.

Last year, when there was no way of telling whether cash would ever materi-

alise for the Cologne festival, Nagel, with the backing of a number of leading West German theatre managers, made a bid to take over the Berlin drama festival.

He planned to scrap the jury system of selecting the year's most noteworthy productions on the German-language stage, a procedure that could be both verified and criticised.

In its stead the Nagel group planned to launch a drama festival run by theatre people themselves. Rational verifiability was not deemed desirable.

When this plan fell through, Nagel plunged into the Cologne world drama project, and given the poor state of public finances, his success in raising the cash must be a feather in his cap.

Cologne agreed to contribute DM1m towards the project. So did North Rhine-Westphalia and the Federal government.

But as early as the opening spectacular a few drops of bitterness were poured into the foaming tankard of Rhenish jollity.

Nagel while still in Hamburg had hired the services of French animation specialist Jérôme Savary, paving his way into the subsidised German arts world.

In Cologne he arranged for Savary to stage a spectacular that went much further than the usual fun of the fair, with its circus artists.

Entitled *The Secret of the 11,000 Vir-*



A scene from Savary's 'The Secret of the 11,000 Virgins'.

gins, it dealt with the life and martyr's death of St Ursula, the patron saint of Cologne.

It was an open-air spectacle in which 700 lay actors made their way round the city, but it amounted, all told, to little more than tomfoolery and the banal.

But in Cologne, where busy fun and games have long passed muster as cultural animation, the show proved highly popular even though it was produced more with TV in mind than local residents.

Pretensions to artistic standards are no longer in demand, certainly not with a view to highlighting social conditions by aesthetic means.

In this respect Ivan Nagel has made a further contribution towards the Radio Luxembourgisation of the West German cultural landscape.

The final production of the Cologne festival, which was to have been another discovery for the German stage, likewise proved a disappointment.

In autumn 1976 Nagel had staged at Hamburg Schauspielhaus *Einstein on the Beach*, a musical by Phil Glass and Robert Wilson, thereby enabling the US minimal aesthetics to make its breakthrough in the German theatre.

At the beginning of 1979 Wilson went on to produce his *Death, Destruction (Kjm, Und) Detroit* at the Schauspielhaus am Halleschen Ufer in West Berlin.

Starting this coming season Glass will have no fewer than three plays of his put on at the Württemberg Staatsoper in Stuttgart.

In Cologne we saw Wilson's one-man show *The Man in the Raincoat* (with little or no music), a dreadfully irrelevant waste product of his earlier work.

His slow-motion action and nonsense sentences blasted at the audience via loudspeakers in a manner reminiscent of Peter Handke's plays amount to no more than an undemanding children's theatre.

The only fascination it has is its lighting effects, by Markus Bonzli.

The message of the play is put across in the final scene, in which Wilson kneels on the ground, having first rid himself of a handkerchief and a necklace that played a certain part in the English version of the text.

As a noose slowly descends on him from above, he takes off his glasses, stands up and walks past the danger with the self-assurance of a sleepwalker.

His glasses remain on the floor, a thimble product of civilisation superfluous to a guru heading straight for unalienated truth.

Messages of this and similar kind amount to an expulsion of the theatre from the stage were entirely clear that the re-elected president of the International Hegel Association, Peter Heinrich of Heidelberg, had not thought to be tolerated.

The lack of prerequisites with regard to ritual and ethnologically evolved difference in theory between Kant and Turkey were offered to the public as somehow frightening.

Nagel expected his festival to provide pointers towards changes on the West German stage. Hegel, thus seemed both valid and excessive.

But if the stage is to take over the necessary conclusion, a resurrection of the classical European tradition theatre-makers to show awareness of thought, seemed tangibly near in social and economic structures on the Stuttgart Europe, was seen in its role as these other forms of drama are based.

Ivan Nagel's concept of world drama is like the Pied Piper of Hamelin, luring one to have one's cake and eat it the same time.

None of the younger theatre-makers likely to be prepared to switch to a way of life back to such primitive forms of existence.

Not a parallel private life

They may be in the process of forming the ostensible most intimate of the stage into an entertainment dium, but this is not the sort of thing they would be prepared to do in private lives.

Yet on stage they are great at dispensing with rationality and social demand for accomplishment. Do subsidies make such hypocrisy more tolerable?

Nagel's decision to forgo rational assessment thus led to a self-fulfilment in bombast and kitsch provided by the Citizens' Theatre of Saint Denis.

This alternative was premature, a sign of meaning in performance was provided by the *Radeo* of Brussels, add the *Théâtre du Camp* of Paris.

And that is not even to go into the world of the world-famous festival, nor even to the world of the world-famous festival, nor even to the world of the world-famous festival.

If the world-drama festival is to come part of West German policy, much stricter criteria of selection must be employed.

The Cologne festival merely to the widespread self-satisfaction of the festival-makers and clearly understood by most of the audience.

PHILOSOPHY

The question: are we resting on our Kant or on our Hegel?

results, in the generally accepted sense of the word, are not what is at issue in a philosophical congress, yet the year's Hegel congress in Stuttgart is an exception.

At the time the congress came to an answer had been given to the question posed in the overall topic selected for discussion, which was: Kant or Hegel?

Attempts were, it is true, undertaken to make the tricky issue by stressing what the two had in common or by heading in divergent directions.

They were made primarily by the Kantians, by representatives of the Hegelian school, and by supporters of the Hegelian school.

At the end of three days of debate it was clear that the re-elected president of the International Hegel Association, Peter Heinrich of Heidelberg, had not thought to be tolerated.

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strict confines of their rigid dialectics, by the terms of which their materialist apostles stand firmly on the shoulders of their speculative and idealist prophets.

Tyodor Oizerman, of Moscow, laid claim as usual to the entire German classical tradition of philosophy as the source of Marxism (which, however, sought to create anew from this source).

After a passing reference to the errors imputed to Kant, in comparison with whom Hegel (not to mention Marx) was naturally just as much in the right, the critique seemed to turn full circle.

It came round to take a more favourable view of Kant and a less favourable one of Hegel, who war particularly criticised for his totalitarian claims.

What Karl-Heinz Schöneburg, East Berlin, had to say about Kant's teachings on the law of nature and his fellow-countryman Steffen Dietzsch said about the proximity of transcendental and dialectical thought seemed to point in the same direction.

Kant rather than Hegel is evidently the philosopher whose work derives greater benefit from philosophical traditionalism. This bore out the tenet advanced in writing at Stuttgart that after every reference to Hegel the Kantian concept of method recurs in one form or another.

In an age that suffers from uncertainty, takes good care of its sense of crisis and is on the lookout for a foundation capable of carrying its load it seemed only natural to refer to a philosophy Heinrich termed fundamentalistic and others as dualistic.

It is bound to outstrip the Hegelian philosophy of identity which resolves and mediates between all contradictions, makes each and every development a necessary one, equates reason and reality and acknowledges no difference between being and responsibilities.

Unlike Hegel, Kant was certainly no believer in always being too late with his philosophy of educating the world, and that is what earns him the appreciation and support of those who, as Baden-Württemberg Education Minister Helmut Engler put it at the beginning of the congress, expect philosophy to help people to get their bearings.

They also suggested basing sociology on a priori principles of a secondary kind or quite generally arriving at a transcendental philosophical consensus theory of truth.

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Contrary to such high-flying expectations of reducing the claims of philosophy to the provision of specific advice and everyday use, the tendency towards concentration on classical European philosophy made headway in another direction.

It tended to promote approximation and cultivation of contradictory viewpoints, and this seemed the case in two respects at Stuttgart.

On the one hand there was the positivist non-philosophy widespread in the English-speaking world, a tendency the most extreme proponents of which, Carnap and Reichenbach, were not even mentioned in Stuttgart.

On the other there were the Marxists, on whose behalf Oskar Negt as a less dogmatic proponent went so far as to express in public the hope that Kant might "sober up" Leninist orthodoxy.

On many points, Negt said, Kant came closer to Marx than Hegel did: Kant, whose abrupt and unconciliatory morality he sought to recommend to his Marxist colleagues.

He was unlikely to meet with much success in propounding such heresies for the time being, certainly not to judge by the way in which the next speaker, Hans Jörg Sandkühler, an orthodox Marxist from Bremen, defended the way in which theoretical opponents are silenced under socialist regimes.

He felt he had the complete answer to complaints about the expulsion of a number of GDR philosophers from the Party in that the expelled had retained their jobs and were still allowed to publish their work.

Those who aim to follow Kant must, or so it seemed, either intensify or moderate their claim, depending on the initial situation; they must certainly clearly recognise them and carefully fulfill them.

Kant drew a borderline in philosophy that one may exceed or not but which continues to be a yardstick by which one is judged, in philosophical terms.

This was borne out to no small extent in Stuttgart by the sociologist philosophers (or philosophising sociologists) of the Critical Theory. They proposed further development of transcendental beginnings in the empirical disciplines.

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If the world-drama festival is to come part of West German policy, much stricter criteria of selection must be employed.

The Cologne festival merely to the widespread self-satisfaction of the festival-makers and clearly understood by most of the audience.

They may be in the process of forming the ostensible most intimate of the stage into an entertainment dium, but this is not the sort of thing they would be prepared to do in private lives.

Yet on stage they are great at dispensing with rationality and social demand for accomplishment. Do subsidies make such hypocrisy more tolerable?

Nagel's decision to forgo rational assessment thus led to a self-fulfilment in bombast and kitsch provided by the Citizens' Theatre of Saint Denis.

Conceptually this seemed either vague or contradictory, all that was clear being the intention of using further the procedure thought up by Kant and of either salvaging or utilising it in the service of new ends.

It is surely no coincidence that such bids are being made by sociologists and representatives of the human sciences; in view of their dubious methods and trivial findings they are badly in need of philosophical underpinning.

Borrowing from Kantian terminology Karl-Otto Apel referred to the a priori of the social or the a priori of communication.

Jürgen Habermas called on philosophy to undertake a non-exclusive division of labour with the modern cultural sciences, which had now come into their own and were no longer mere handmaidens of philosophy.

Instead of philosophy as the final arbiter, a role firmly allotted to it by Kant himself and defended by Robert Spaemann at Stuttgart, Habermas wanted philosophy to be a mediator and interpreter in a wide range of words and deeds.

He shared with Apel the desire to replace thought and reason as the final arbiters by communication and consensus. This was a well-known view promptly followed by the usual objections.

They were that the communication theory confused general validity with universal validity, attached undue importance to occurrences or coincidences, preferred form to content and in the final analysis provided an explanation without foundation.

The foundation as here meant is not, according to impressively rehabilitated classical philosophy, the social or society but the individual.

Both Kant and Hegel say that the individual has all the prerequisites for assuring himself of the validity of his individual judgement and of doing so satisfactorily from any critical viewpoint.

"When one realises what form any such viewpoint might take," Heinrich said, "it is hard to say how it could be other than by either deduction or dialectics."

It must surely have to be either by the demonstration of a legitimate link with an infallible certainty or by that of its position and value within an irresolvable and insurmountable whole of conceivable ideas.

In other words, it must be either in accordance with the Kantian or the Hegelian method, both having developed forms of philosophical explanation that in equal manner, each in their own way, demonstrate universal validity, regularity and necessity.

There are few indications that these two systems may be joined by others, let alone superseded.

Viewed in this light, the renaissance of classical philosophy at the Stuttgart congress can hardly have come as a surprise.

The ongoing dialogue on final issues, Spaemann's definition of philosophy, forms an established part of the European tradition of thought, of which Kant and Hegel are but part, albeit a most important part.

John Findlay from Boston noted that Kant and Hegel had not destroyed conventional metaphysics, merely changed and added to it.

The International Hegel Association's ongoing dialogue is to be resumed in Stuttgart in six years' time.

The topic to be dealt with will be metaphysics, followed (altogether in accordance with tradition) by an initial question mark.

Konrad Adam (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 30 June 1981)

Ulrich Schreiber (Handelsblatt, 3 June 1981)

The Amsterdam Werkhuis also deserves a mention for *Waldeslust*, a play about the disabled in today's world, as does the New York Squat Theatre.

The productions stages by these companies contained moments of relevant drama, such as the transformation of the speaker into a bearer of history (Pina Bausch's links with earlier works of art).

The Dutch company pilloried conventional metaphysics in a remarkably aesthetic and uncommonly easygoing manner.

The New York group used subtle differences in aesthetic means to sound out reality. Only with such pretensions to being an art form can the stage take on any meaning for life.

PERSPECTIVE

Doctors look back at how their profession helped Nazi liquidation programme

Hitler's liquidation programme and the role of doctors in the process was discussed at a conference at Hanover University.

Under the programme, hundreds of thousands of sick and handicapped people were forcibly sterilised, killed in medical experiments and exterminated in gas chambers.

Relatives were told that the victim had died suddenly. It was not uncommon for appendicitis to be given as the cause, whether or not the appendix had already been removed.

But this soon became known and resistance developed. One outspoken opponent was Cardinal Galen, of Münster. In 1941 Hitler ordered that the programme be halted.

Delegates to the conference, on "Psychiatry and German Fascism," held at the university's school of medicine, heard several answers to the question of how doctors became involved in the programme.

Two facile explanations were dismissed right at the start: that only a few black sheep in the medical profession took part and that these who did acted under compulsion.

The experts agreed that there had been signs of anti-human currents in medical science well before 1933. The "Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring" Act of 1933 could never have come into force in July 1933 if it had not been prepared for years previously.

Some psychiatrists at the time were clearly delighted that the state overrode legal objections to forcing doctors to report handicapped patients to the authorities and that it forced people to be sterilised.

In 1939 a decree from Hitler was published making it possible for the incurably sick to be granted the possibility of euthanasia.

This decree had been preceded by discussions in which some leading doctors called for even more drastic measures.

Some of these doctors and professors were able to continue their medical and teaching practice after the war.

Cologne professor of genetics Benno Müller-Hill said that any claim by genetic science to fully understand how intelligence and other mental faculties were inherited was humbug.

Continued from page 7

The computer will also print-out for each participant details of suitable public transport services.

Commuters will thus be able to see for themselves whether it is worth their while to carry on driving alone to work or they might do better to pool with others or to use public transport.

Bonn Transport Minister Volker Hauff hopes this Hanover scheme will improve use of existing local transport capacity. In commuter traffic the average car contains 1.1 people, so there is clearly room for improvement.

If only people were to set aside their misgivings about car pools, he feels, any amount of energy could be saved. Traffic noise and exhaust fumes could be cut and the number of people killed and injured on the roads substantially reduced.

Hans-J. Malinke

(Die Welt, 3 July 1981)



But in those days this humbug was the dominant orthodoxy, proclaimed by renowned scientists such as Professor Karl Schneider of Heidelberg, who was generally considered to be an idealistic doctor.

In the Third Reich, Schneider and others like him were given ample opportunity to look for proof of the allegedly incontrovertible genetic facts. Schneider, for example, treated patients and then had them killed so that he could compare clinical and pathological diagnoses.

Hamburg professor Julius Hallervorden ordered 500 human brains for his laboratory and he got them.

Robert Ritter, who claimed to be an expert on the genes of gypsies, even argued that "pure gypsies" were less dangerous for the future of the German race than those people who had a gypsy as a grandparent or great-grandparent.

This man, whose apparently expert diagnosis led many colleagues and nurses to sterilise "one-eighth" gypsies to prevent the birth of "one-sixteenth" gypsies, got off scot free after the war.

Josef Mengele, who received a doctorate of anthropology from Munich and of medicine from Frankfurt University, conducted brutal experiments on twins at Auschwitz on his own initiative, not on orders from anywhere in the Nazi hierarchy.

Heinrich Himmler merely gave his approval to Mengele's application. The project was backed by the German Research Association.

Müller-Hill said that doctors had never been as highly respected as they were in the Nazi state.

Charles Darwin's teaching that nature destroyed the weak and favoured the strong was perverted into a mission to murder the weak. The decision on who was to die was always the doctors'. They directed the extermination programme.

There were occasional complaints that non-doctors were interfering in medical decisions — at which Hitler assured doctors that the responsibility lay solely with them. They were the officers of a

movement that pursued the illusion of total health.

Hanover psychiatrist Hans Stöffels said that these doctors regarded their mission as that of abolishing all suffering, so that only the general good remained.

The victims of sterilisation and murder were the means towards this insane utopia. The will to cure walked over mountains of dead.

The social scientists at the conference analysed the motives behind this wish to produce a pure, healthy, strong and happy master race by selection: the need to feel strong after losing the First World War, the educated and wealthy middle class's fear of the rising lower classes, the call for the use of terror to stabilise crumbling power structures.

Also there was the wish to break out of the frontiers of the German state imposed at the Versailles conference and to establish a great empire. Only a master race could claim the right to impose its will on others.

But did the medical mass murderers have no sense that what they were doing was wrong? Did the hushing of the euthanasia programme only serve the elitist interests of the "priests of the cult of extermination" as Müller-Hill described them?

State institutions called themselves, for example, Charitable Foundations for Institutional Care.

These and similar grotesque and grimly ironic euphemisms prove that they regarded mass murder not just as unpopular but as immoral.

The directors of Schloss Hartheim extermination camp in Linz — where inmates from Mauthausen no longer capable of working were brought to be murdered — told staff that the murder of the handicapped was a great achievement of civilisation and, even held occasional flute concerts to boost their morale.

Yet at the same time those involved in the killings were given extra rations of alcohol — which was, obviously, necessary to help them overcome their repugnance.

This repugnance often led to resistance, which took different forms in various institutions. The predominantly young audience at the Hanover confer-

ence was particularly interested in this aspect.

Doctors, nurses and orderlies all played a part in resistance. There is evidence that the murder apparatus did not function quite as smoothly as was wished.

After 1945, Professor Werner Langsdorff, director of the euthanasia programme, was given a good job in Schleswig-Holstein — under a false name, admittedly, but with the connivance of many in places.

The Federal Supreme Court upheld a doctor who had selected more than 6,000 patients for death.

What preoccupied conference delegates more than anger at the failure of German justice to punish the crime was: how far such inhumanity could continue to be practised in psychiatry.

Many scruples were expressed in general discussion. Professor Klausner of Gütersloh, Psychiatrist, said that psychiatrists were still required to make selections.

What scientific criteria did they use when making decisions to limit the personal freedom of patients?

How close is the psychiatrist's relation with the state institution responsible for law and order?

What are the main priorities in policy and in the psychiatrist's mind to help mentally ill and suffering people to keep them under control, prevent them causing a disturbance?

Of course it is convenient for not to shove psychiatric patients into 1,000-bed hospitals — so to speak — final storage. And it is also convenient to tranquillise them by pumping them constantly with drugs, regardless of the side-effects.

However, it would be more honest — and this point of view was expressed most forcibly by psychiatrist staff — to allow patients to live in a normal environment.

Professor Wolfgang Jansen of Jülich said: "We have got to stop using terms such as 'endogenic', 'resistance to therapy' and 'inability to learn' when talking about patients. These terms only justify social exclusion and violence."

The Association of Special School Teachers in Brunswick declared that every human being was capable of learning. Jansen described this as revolutionary break with the past. At one time special school teachers thought it their duty to march their pupils off to be sterilised.

Concern at the conference for the fate of the sick at the conference was in hand with concern for the future of the sick, concern about the humanity of a society which institutionalises its "problem people" and is only too glad to pay a price.

This discussion is bound to lead to the conclusion that the humanitarian society is not just a matter of selection information.

Many obstacles have to be overcome before such insights are followed by political action. Realistic reform proposals for locally-based forms of treatment have long existed and have proved successful in experimental schemes. But the reforms are not being introduced because the money is not there.

It only remains to point out that Bonn government could not be expected to supporting this conference. Year of the Disabled was long overdue 36 years after the Nazi barbarism. Delegates said they would discuss the conference held again in a psychiatric hospital.

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■ OUR WORLD

Helping hand for those with plenty of time

An organisation in the Saar is attempting to help women whose children have grown up and left home to fill in their time.

The project began because of the number of women finding it difficult to occupy themselves.

In many cases, crises developed. The idea is that their energies instincts should be channelled into various forms of unpaid social work.

The project is financed by the Saar Protestant Academy and the Bonn Ministry of Youth, Family and Health. And it is being monitored and assessed by the Saarbrücken Institute of Social Research and Social Economics.

The project organisers concentrated on three areas of Saarbrücken which are typical of the demographic structure of West Germany as a whole.

The Burbach district of Saarbrücken is dominated by the steelworks and related industries. The population is working class and pollution is high. Social problems are serious — caused largely by the crisis in the steel industry.

In the Ottistrasse area, the so-called steelworks ghetto, there is a relatively high degree of social stability. The social structure is traditional: wives look after the home and the children and the husbands, usually shift-workers, earn the bread.

The proportion of women working is accordingly below the national average.

"My husband would never allow me to clear away other people's dirt," said one Burbach woman. Relations between neighbours are good and maintained over generations. Burbach people find contact with outsiders difficult. The fate of the steelworks is the main subject of conversation.

The situation on the recently-built Eschberg estate in Saarbrücken is different. Here, relations between the people on the estate have yet to be established.

The educational level of these estate-dwellers is significantly higher than in Burbach, where 92 per cent have the elementary school leaving certificate. 57 per cent of Eschberg people live in high-rise flats and fewer than a third in houses.

It is generally agreed that opportunities for people in Eschberg to get to know one another are poor; 42 per cent said that they had no contact with any others living there; 41 per cent had friends but many of these friendships had existed before they moved.

Fifty five per cent said that their only contact with their neighbours was saying "hallo."

Only 45 per cent of housewives said that they were happy on the estate — and these were women who drove into town regularly.

Cases of depression and isolation among adults there are on the increase. Eschberg at one time had the highest suicide and attempted suicide rates in the entire Saarbrücken district.

Social and contact possibilities on this estate were the poorest out of 18 comparable estates in West Germany. Many women broke out of their isolation through the Protestant church organisation, to which they went because they themselves needed help. Many of these



In the best of form

Muskel-Mädchen line up for the judges in the German women's bodybuilding championship. This activity for women has its roots in, of course, America.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

women took part in adult education classes.

The situation in Dillingen was similar. Here, too, women were far more isolated than men. They wanted to develop, learn and establish contacts. Dillingen, a small industrial town, consists of older working class areas and newer estates.

The main aim of the project is not only to help women in the project groups but to encourage them to do some form of social work and train them to do so.

The housewives are given the opportunity to work as group leaders in the Protestant Academy.

Women in Dillingen are establishing a pupils' group, training as group leaders and now want to work in old people's homes.

In Eschberg the main emphasis is on use of leisure time, aid with homework, work on school committees and in old people's homes. These women — once in need of help themselves — have organised a visiting scheme for old people and found a new field of activity in old people's homes.

Now that women are no longer so

dependent on their families, they approach to some educational problems less emotionally laden. They no longer concentrate so strongly on their own that they can do everything better.

In fact these projects helped many of the women to discover their own strengths.

Housewives previously dependent on their husbands and families are able to build up a domain of their own to wean themselves from the family to take on social responsibilities.

Suddenly these women have started insisting on their rights and are no longer automatically available for their husbands and children.

Clearly, this has affected their relations with their own families. They do not worry so much, to hear of them. They are more confident.

The snag behind the whole operation is that it might tempt local politicians to leave certain social work to these women. Why do women always have to be social heroes?

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 June 1981)

Congress gets to grips with career-family conflict

The problem of how to combine careers with raising families was the major topic at the 8th International Women's Congress in Krefeld.

The congress was organised by the German Housewives Association.

More than 700 delegates from 13 countries attended, including the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Brazil, Israel and the United States.

Interest was focussed on a study of how women cope with careers and bringing up families. This is being done by Prof. Dr. Hettinger of Mülheim on the Ruhr. It is not yet complete, will clearly influence legislation on this subject.

Anneliese Schminke, President of the Housewives Association, was speaking from personal experience when she said that "our daughters want to have the chance to pursue their careers and to raise children."

The working world is still not adequately geared to cope with this requirement. The number of men prepared to do their share of the work at home is still too low.

Men who work at home, even if it is only for half a day, are still the exception. And no one really believes that they are the most emancipated and balanced of men.

One of the aims of the conference was to increase general awareness of the need for more flexible working hours. The following points, which apply in some foreign countries, were discussed:

- A six-hour working day for parents with children under the age of eight — with a corresponding reduction in income (as happens in Sweden);

- Time off or days off in a normal full working week with loss of income

for time missed. This scheme is being tried in France.

- A reduction of working time for women can be applied for at certain times of the year. Loss of income ranging from 10 to 20 per cent.

- Job-sharing, in which two people share the same job (USA, and on a small scale, in West Germany).

- Annual working time contracts in which the number of hours to work in the entire year is fixed.

- Sabbaticals — i.e. time off on pay — as in Australia and the USA.

The leadership and the rank and file of the 383 districts of the Housewives Association realise that their strength in a lobby is limited. They see their role in getting to bed early at Clermont-Ferrand. "It's a throwback to my old days," she explained.

One tactic in this strategy will be to popularise the concept of family time. Frau Schminke: "When men are at home, fathers and mothers realise the importance of family life. It is an important step forward."

(Rheinische Post, 3 July 1981)

Fun and food come first for Cornelia Hanisch, world foil titleholder

After beating China's Julie Jiang 8-4 in the final of the world foil event at the world fencing championships in Clermont-Ferrand, Cornelia Hanisch from Offenbach was in a pensive mood.

"I had self-confidence," she said. "She really took a tough customer, very tough a fencer, that is."

Hanisch, 29, a games mistress, history teacher, won clearly always tried to stick to my opponent's style of play. She responded aggressively to a basically defensive stance.

She was able to do so because she was the opponent's style of play, she thought the 23-year-old Nanjing fencer last October.

When the referee interrupted the match in Shanghai, she recalls, she had herself to memorise Miss Ju's moves. She felt sure she would be meeting her again.

She remembered of their previous encounter certainly paid dividends in Clermont-Ferrand.

Hanisch won the world crown in Melbourne, Australia, she recalls behaving strangely for the occasion.

She packed a big scrubbing brush in her bag, for instance, and took it with her to the gym. When I got there I found what on earth I had intended to do with it.

Time round it was all different. After the 20 bouts she felt she had to defend her world title she felt a fiddle. "Mentally? Oh, sure," she said.

Her mates would agree with her. She chatted with Ingrid Lohse until three in the morning. She was restless among young people, of social work to these women who are kind and another "until we get with the theory of relativity."

She is very happy with the current women's team. "They are all young and chat with until the small hours and not just about fencing."

Clermont-Ferrand they all enjoyed for a meal too. Cornelia Hanisch is 1.65 metres (5ft 3in) tall and weighs 53 kg (121 lb) and has an endurance for eating good food.

"Alexandria," she says, recalling a trip to Egypt, "we ate extremely well."

After defending her world title in Poland she was going to take a holiday in the way from one end of Italy to the other.

Her training had been extremely well-organised, said trainer Horst-Christian, but she did not equate discipline with asceticism at any price.

Until the finals were over did she get to bed early at Clermont-Ferrand. "It's a throwback to my old days," she explained.

Back home in Hesse many of her friends are students who, like her, are night-shifters. "At times I manage with four or five hours' sleep."

She is 29 and feels she would probably only herself over his omission from the Warsaw event with the idea that he will be back in peak form in time for the late-August European Cup finals in Zagreb and for the early-September World Cup finals in Rome.

She did not train this time as hard as she did before the Montreal Olympics. She used to have to practise each and every tactical move until it was perfect; nowadays it all came automatically.

"I have developed behaviour patterns that I can resort to whenever I need to do so," she says.

This certainly proved the case in her final against a Chinese girl with whom the others were totally unable to come to terms.

Not that this implied criticism of the competition. Fencing, she said, was so complicated, so extremely fast that at times fencers themselves were not altogether clear what went on.

"At times we ourselves are not sure what move the other girl has just made."

High-jumper Nagel below best at European meeting



Three of a kind...from left Mögenburg, Nagel and Thrinhardt.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Gerd Nagel, 24, came third in the high jump at the European Cup intermediate event in Warsaw.

His best leap of 2.22m was 20cm short of the winning jump (2.42m) by Poland's Trzepezur.

And it was nowhere near his 2.31m best so far this season.

As Nagel competed in Poland, former world record holder Dietmar Mögenburg was jumping 2.26m in an international meeting between West Germany B and France B in Böblingen.

Nagel was preferred both to Mögenburg and Carlo Thrinhardt for the Warsaw event.

Mögenburg and Thrinhardt are coached by national chief coach Dragan Tancic, 44. Nagel is coached by Frankfurt sports instructor Günter Elsinger.

Mögenburg consoles himself (and probably only himself) over his omission from the Warsaw event with the idea that he will be back in peak form in time for the late-August European Cup finals in Zagreb and for the early-September World Cup finals in Rome.

Failing action it just has to be words, mainly of the high-flying variety. It has to be business as usual, and Dutch jumper Ruud Wielart explains why. Wielart's name counts for something with organisers of international meetings, but if he continues to jump as badly as at present the money will go from bad to worse. That, he says, is why he just has to have an operation on his bad knee —

to make sure of earning good money at the major international athletics meetings in August.

High-jumping is all he has ever learnt in life, his Haarlem, Holland, apartment costs 900 guilders a month and driving a sports car is expensive too.

These are the problems Mögenburg and Thrinhardt also face.

Last year, an Olympic year, Mögenburg left school to make the high jump his livelihood for a while.

He tried school again in Bad Soden-Allendorf, but without success. "Dietmar preferred to jump," says coach Elsinger.

As a school-leaver without a school-leaving certificate and without further job qualifications he may not have wanted particularly to jump for a living but he has no choice if he is to maintain his present standard of living.

Like his coach, Dragan Tancic (who is on record as saying: "I can see myself ending my days travelling on business by second-class rail"), he drives a Porsche sports car.

Carlo Thrinhardt drives a Porsche too, but plans to lower his sights a little: "A Volkswagen Rabbit will do just as well."



Cornelia Hanisch ... no ascetic existence.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Thrinhardt is well advised to think small. He really isn't doing too well at the moment. He would like to work as a journalist but failed his maths test in a bid to pass his higher school certificate as a mature student.

Nothing seems to be going right for him these days. Small wonder Dietmar Mögenburg says he is going through a sticky patch.

Mögenburg talks big to compensate for his own poor showing at present. In London a report said the 2.15m he cleared at a meeting there was no height for a jumper who had once cleared 2.35m.

His answer, as a 19-year-old, was: "There have been plenty of ups in my life."

Maybe there were too many. Over 18 months he cleared heights of 2.30m and more on seven occasions.

But his bad foot, the result of a fatigue fracture that went unnoticed years ago, took severe punishment.

If that were all there was to it he might well be back on top before long, but there are other problems too.

The people are always the same, so are their pointless comments, he says. There are times when he is sick and tired of the high jump.

Occasionally he and Thrinhardt go out for a meal together with their girlfriends on the eve of a meeting, but they invariably request the organiser to book them in separate hotels.

They will be seeing each other the next day anyway and you can have too much of a good thing!

Nothing but high-jumping gets on your nerves after a while, says Nagel's coach, Elsinger. That is why Gerd is studying law, "and really studying," he adds.

His studies come first, not his jumping, says Nagel, who drives a Volkswagen. Despite the twofold strain his jumping technique is so superb that even Chinese coaches have ordered training films in which he has gone through his paces.

All he himself has to say on the entire subject is: "You can have no idea how sick and tired I have grown of the Mögenburg myth."

Klaus Blume
(Die Welt, 30 June 1981)